PLAYING HOUSE AND GOING TO SCHOOL WITH FIVE LITTLE GRAND DUCHESSES.

Instruction by Story, Telling and Ocular Demonstations-1,100 Dolls Used-Residence a Veritable Doll's House, Furniture Fitted Children's Size.



they go for their lessons. This year the unique establishment has five pupils, the Czar's little girls. Olga and Tetiana, 5 and 3 years old respectively, their cousts Irene, who is as young as Olga, and a daughter of the Grand Duchess Xenia, 8-year-old Maria, daughter of Grand Duke Peter, and Militza, born Princess of Montenegro, and another, Tatiana, whose

father is Grand Duke Constantine. Tatiana II, as she is called, is quite a big girl, and her face shows unusual intelligence for a youngster of 19. Naturally, she is not only a star of this bright constellation, but plays mother to the rest of the

Each child is accompanied by her nurse and a governess, which latter is officially responsible for her charge. One of the imperial chamberlains on duty in the big palace acts as head of the household. The rest of the officials and attendants are dwarfs, The imp doorkeeper, in three-cornered hat, scarlet great coat reaching to his heels, and formidable whiskers is not more than 27 inches high. The biggest of the twenty-four footmen stands 4 feet in his stockings.

Among the maids and waitresses there are figures recalling dainty Dresden and others that appear to be as fat as they are I the apartment. long. Of course, they can't be all goodlooking-you couldn't find sixty-five to seventy pretty dwarfs if you searched the

Pictures? Yes, but the subjects are no puzzles to the little minds, albeit such that Ulustrate the children's daily lessons. And they can put their feet everywhere except on the table, for all the coverings and hangings are of washable stuff; in fact, they are renewed daily, for the cleanliness prevailing in this establishment is most extraordinary. So is the hour of going to bed. By 7 sharp all the lights are out, even "big" Tatiana, who at home some times dines with her parents, must submit to that, and submits the readier, as she

with the rest. On the top of the house there is a big natatorium, with sloping bottom, permitting youngsters of all sizes to use the big tank, and giving each plenty of playroom. There the children begin each day with joyous frolic, the bright sun shining in on them through the plate-glass roof and tropical plants and flowers lining the waits of

sees the nurses and governesses turn in

And, like furniture and appointments, everything else in the big house is made with a special view of meeting the requirements world over-but those not so well-favored of young and growing children, even down as the rest make up for the deficiency by to the bric-a-brac, which is either unbreaka droll or quaint presence that's a source able or stationary, so that nothing may in-

or a penurious Prince, these Northern Grand Duchesses know how to keep out of financial troubles, while, at the same time, living up to the dignity of their position. Used to handle money as long as they can remember, it has no allurements for them Then there are the number of courses at when they become their own mistresses, meals to which each individual is entitled. trained to administer to their financial affairs, they calculate their expenditure as a sound and honest business man would satisfied with six courses, but a woman do. And at all the courts in Europe you styled "Her Grace" may demand eighteen, will hear that these grand dames make exjust as a General gets rations for twelve

nobleman's boy will do for Militza of Mon-

tenegro's daughter. And all these person-

ages and persons are paid in accordance

To be sure, the Lord created us all alike,

but appetites differ. A Russian ladyship is

horses, though he cannot for the life of him

tions" that are the fast dues of the chil-

dren's governesses are pald in money ac-

And, finally, the Czarish young ones' sta

ble is five times the size of their cousins'

Each has at her personal disposal twenty

ponies, and as many horses for her titled

on its hindlegs; but it's also etiquette, and

Educational Side.

The parents and officials, having provided

the "personnel," the living and dead stock

and the allowances for salaries, food, for-

age, etc., retire and let the children do the

Each one of the five imperial highnesses

rhose aggregate age is not above 31 years.

administers to her own finances, each is

bound not only to make both ends meet, but

also to save some of the money entrusted

Appanages are paid monthly in advance

in new bills and in gold, silver and copper,

fresh from the mint, and the children store

their treasures in safes of their own, fur-

nished with pigeon holes for the various

denominations of roubles and trays for coin.

Each child carries the key to her safe

and every kopeck paid out must go through

fixed charges of course, but one-quarter of

it is supposed to pay for her table, her

clothes and millinery, her music, amuse-

ments and presents that she may want to

Make Their Own Menu.

As to the table, the children get the mont

the income is at the owners discration, as

Now comes the educational side of it all.

ride more than one at a time. The

ording to an established scale.

courtly usage prevails.

to her.

with their prefix of nobility.

cellent housewives, as well as model moth-Honsehold Daties.

They are trained for that too, Namely, while the little Grand Duchesses are at their own boarding-school-there are spring, fail and winter courses-they learn all about the housewifely duties that the average well-to-do woman teaches her daughter.

There is a miniature, cookery department In the big house, a ditto laundry, sewingroom, and dolls' dormitory, where the Prinesses practice under expert guidance. No child is allowed to take her dolly out riding unless she consents to make doll's bed regularly, and dolly's bed is an exact copy of her little mistress's. All the children lent a hand at washing and froning their dolls' garments, and the older ones help out out and make their dresses. Of cou it's all in the spirit of fun, but the habit of making oneself useful and, if necessary, independent of outside help takes root, just

And, oh, the dainty dishes sent free from the miniature cuisine with real fire, real pots and real "vittals." There are soup meat, vegetable, entree and pastry depart ments, each fitted, on a small scale, with the necessary and useful paraphernalia. The little girls are taught by the dwarfs, and the youngster's highest ambition is to have some culinary masterplece of theirs appear on the imperial board. There is no fake about this, either. The pie, soup or roast is sent to Nicholas's table just as the tiny cook made it; if it gives his Majesty indigestion, that's his look out. A small herd of goats supplies milk for the menage, and the Grand Duchesses learn butter and cheese making also, but these household matters are taken up in off hours only. when the children are through with their

lander in summer costume of blue cloth, with a red belt and red and yellow trimmings, on his head, a sugar-loaf cap, and his legs protected by strips of leather.

The second doll showed the same indi-

snow shoes. Of course, the children were more than interested in these strange playthings and piled the lecturer with questions as to the individual, his demestic animals, food, clothes and fur. A full hour was consumed these explanations, the lecturer getting rid of a lot of information, as was his purpose, when suddenly he asked: "And where may these strange people live" Every body gave it up, even maps of Norway and of certain provinces of Russia failed to bring forth a reply. Now the lecturer unrolled another picture, the German Kaiser's yacht, Hobenzotlern.

"North Cape," cried little Marina, and the other children called themselves names for not having guessed it themselves,

Each pavilion is decorated in the manner of the country it represents, its pictures and bronzes bring to mind the foremost landscapes, monuments and cilles, tell of great battles, natural events, of famous men and women, while the habits and national dress are exemplified by puppers of the most lifelike sort. And this mode of teaching is so well adapted to the understanding of children that recently one of the 5-year-olds erered directly for the Oriental paviller when the time for lessons had arrived. "But we are going to play in the French

"Maybe, but this dolly belongs in the other. It's the one that Prince X. Y. rought me from Jerusalem." This Jerusalem baby-what pretty lessons the lecturer drew from its appearance! It's

"Wickelkind," bound arms and feet and body in blue flannels with bandages round and round. On its head to a "fez" with little coins, indicating its male sex. "Our dear Lord Jesus must have had the

same sort of swaddling ciothes," said the eacher, "for in those lands customs never change." And then followed a soul-inspiring talk on the Savior, his blessed mother and their period, all illustrated by puppets colored landscapes, maps, etc. Even one of the three Kings was shown in effigy with lowing beard, slik robes and crowned turoan. If one must plead with children to make them love Jesus, this method is cerainly a most happy one.

China in the Chinese pavilion! Here we have a workman in blue blouse, painted felt hoes, embroidered girdle and natural pigtail, the latter not more than a foot long His opposite, a portrait doll of Li Hung Chang, has one reaching to his knees, while the Viceroy's robes are of the most expensive description. This leads to explanations about the difference in worldly station, be tween rich and poor, also to tales about the silkworm and his wonderful industry. And this Chinese lady, how artistically her hair ! is done up and how awful her crippled feet look! Here vanity gets a black eye and, I am sure, the lesson isn't lost upon the lis-

teners.

Now little Marina has a chance at lec-turing. Her mamma contributed a doll rep-resenting a Montenegro girl in national cos-She is quickly undressed and each garment is commented upon by the gov-erness as to its usefulness, the way of its manufacture and decoration. An exquisite turers. puppet it is, and the little girls wish for Copyright, 1900, by Henry W. Fischer.

cap with such beauettut flowing ribbons.

On the hands of the dolls showing an

Indian Rajah and his lady, the lecturer takes his pupils to the wondrous land beyand the sea. The dolls in themselves give him opportunity to comment on the contrasts found in that vast country. Their faces are merely painted rags, the limbs andded sticks, but their clothes are of the most precious stuffs, enriched by gold and silver embroidery. The woman has a ring through her nose; the Rajah's costume looks

as if it were drawn over a hoopskirt, The Armenian noblewoman yonder points another lesson. Her flowing robe is not unlike that of a Bishop; on her loose jacket and headdress we observe most artistic embroidery. "But this clever nation has no cuntry of its own; is hardly allowed to worship God in the manner of its creed." When a lesson is repeated the girls are not allowed to have dolls unless they remember their home geographically. It's astonishing to see how much the children know about Switzerland, Norway, Tyrol, Hungary and Scotland when they want to play with the brightly costumed Swiss, Norwegians, Tyroleans, Hungarians or Highlanders. Russian Museum.

The national pavilion is a real ethno graphical treasury board and museum, where one can learn more about Russian society and history than in all the books ever written.

Contemplate this Peter the Great in every day summer dress, for instance. A dark kaftan of stout, dark-colored cloth, silk waistcoat, woolen stockings full of darns, thick-soled shoes with very high heeis and copper buckles! His head covering a three-cornered felt hat or a velvet cap. In winter the latter was replaced by one of sheepskin and the shoes by deer skin boots with the hair turned outward. Then the kaftan, too, was lined throughout with furs, but not with sable; squirrel was good enough for his Majesty.

Another doll exhibits the dress Peter wore on his visit to Paris in 1717. It has on coarse, gray coat, a ditto waistcoat with hamond buttons and a clipped black wig. devoid of powder. Above the overcoat which had a small cape, was a silver-laced belt, on which hung a cutlass. Peter didn't other with a collar, jabot, cuffs or cravat. One part of the pavilion gives an inside view of the old Russian "terem," where the women were confined according to the prevailing religious conception, which prescribed a cioistered existence for females Their rooms were half dungeon, half cell, the windows covered with thick curtains and the doors padiceked. The only way of getting out was through the father's or husband's room. Over the door leading to the terem hing a whip, emblem of the authority vested in father or husband. There are about a hundred dolls in the

Russian pavilion, representing types of the various nations belonging to the white Czar's realm. All together 1,100 puppets are at the disposal of the demonstrating lec-GALITZINE,

FORGOTTEN PHOTOGRAPHER.

Proposal to Celebrate the Centenary of the Birth of Talbot.

Though anniversary observances are sometimes carried too far, no one is likely to de-mur to the proposal to mark the centenary of the birth of William Henry Fox Talbot, who invented the process still used in pho-tography. He was born February II, 1800, was invented the process still used in photography. He was born February II, 1809, and died twenty-three years ago. It is accordingly proposed to raise a fund for the restoration of the chancel of Lacock Abbey, at his home near Chippenham. He was a very remarkable man. Of good ancestry, he was educated at Harrow, and became a scholar of Trintty College, Cambridge. There he obtained the second chancellor's medal in classics, and was the twelfth wrangler, after which he turned his attention to physical studies. "Sun pictures" were made on sensitized paper by Thomas Wedgwood, son of the famous potter, so long ago as 1807, but they were evanescent. Talbot, about thirty years afterwards, determined to see whother they might not be made permanent and the process may be a fortigated paper formed the securibed to the Royal Society on January II, 1833. In it sensitized paper formed the negative, from which a picture or positive was preduced on another piece of similar paper.

formed the negative, from which a picture or positive was preduced on another piece of similar paper.

Since then many changes have been introduced; giass coated with collodion, and films of other kinds, have been employed. But the method in use to-day is essentially that of Talbot-namely, the printing of a positive from a negative which is formed of some diaphanous material. The use of a collodion film on glass, commonly called the wet process, was introduced by Mr. Scott Archer, in 1851, and that was followed by the dry plates or films with which it has now been superseded. Thus there has really been a reversion to Talbot's method, and he may be rightly called the father of modern photography. But sometimes ideas seem to get into the air, like infections, and discoveries are made almost simultaneously by several persons. What happened with planet Neptune occurred in the history of photography. Daguerre and Niepce, two Prenchmen, obtained sun pictures by a totally different process. Their discovery was announced, without details, by Arsga, to the Academie des Sciences, in January, 1839, but was not described till six months later. Thus the usual question of priority was raised and created some bitterness. The discoveries in reality were perfectly independent.

In the daguerrotype, as the French one

discoveries in reality were perfectly independent.

In the daguerrotype, as the French one was called, a sliver piate, covered with lodide of silver, was exposed in the camera, and the picture produced upon it was afterwards fixed. To print from it was impossible. As in some of the earlier wet-process photographs, each repetition had to be taken anew. Any wet method was necessarily limited in its application. Many now living can remember the tedian of being photographed in a group of friends. Taibot's process admitted of the multiplication of positives from a single negative, and its developments have brought photography to its present position. It is to him we are really indebted for the art as we now know it. The features of those we love, the intricacies of architecture, the beauties of scenery, are truthfully recorded by the sun, instead of being carricatured by an incompetent draftsman and engraver. There may be more poetry in the artist's picture than in the photograph, there may even be a

WOMAN'S ARM AND HAND: HOW TO BEAUTIFY THEM.

Many men declare that nothing fascinates them so much in women as beautiful hand.

However, a well-kept hand can scarcely be considered a merit in anybody, man or woman. It is a matter of course. There is no readier way to than by a study of his hands and nails. Not every one has beautiful hands, But no matter how badly shaped the hand may be, one can always have a well groomed finger nail, and soft, clean skin This may not constitute beauty, but it is a very good substitute.

Many women neglect their hands for six days of the week, and spend an hour on the seventh at their manicure's. They wonder why it is that their hands are never fit to be seen. It is with the hands as with the bair, and complexion, and everything else pertaining to beauty or health. The care must be constant. Every day must contribute its mite.

The requisites for the finger nails are few. A nail brush, an emery file, a nai scissors, a cuticle knife, a polisher and an orange stick, some hot water, a little paste and a pink nail powder compris the cutfit. The woman who does not know how to use these things could not

having her nails attended to. She can thus learn from observation to perform the manicure's office for her-

At first it may not be easy to manicure practice that difficulty can be overcome A few minutes every morning devoted to gauge the breeding of an individual keep them soft, white and prettly. If

> White almonds, three ounces; cold cream, four ounces; honey, two ounces; prange flower water, five ounces. Pound the almonds in a mortar to a paste, add the cold cream and mix with the other ingredients. Apply at night, Washing the hands and arms in catmeal water is another means of whitening them and improving their texture. The oatmeal should be boiled in water, a cupful to the gallon, and the hards and arms bathed often in the strained water.

hands and red arms. These defects are usually caused by poor circulation or by tight lacing. Then, of course, no amount of "local" treatment can have any beneficial result. Remove the cause. Others are annoyed by perspiring hands. The malady can be checked to a certain extent by washing the hands in hot water spend to cents or a dollar more profit- and powdering them with fuller's earth.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. | ably than by going to a manicure and

the fingers of the right hand, but with the care of the hands will make and the hands be red and rough the following preparations will improve them:

from a list of dishes furnished by their governess, with a view to keeping them in good health. While not allowed to monker with their little stomachs, they may, at the same time, choose between expensive and less costly dishes, provided the latter are as nourishing as the former. Then, too, if a little maid is particularly thrifty, she may dispense with part of her entourage by sending them on forlough and economizing on their table money-a very large item in such a household. That the size of hat-Young girls are ofter troubled with red makers', tailors' and bric-a-brac dealers' bills are subject to individual judgment or

caprice, need hardly be mentioned. Spendthrift Princess. If on the other hand, a Princess sees fit to squander her allowance and run in debt, there is, for the time being, nobody to hinder her save by advice and kindy persunsion, but disgrace overtakes the culprit at the end of the month, when Baron Fred-|| \$444444444444444444444444 erickez. Minister of the Imperial House,

daily courses of study. Instruction Extraordinary. They learn mathematics and to read and write like everyday youngsters, but acquire the other branches in the easiest and pleasantest manner possible by listening to story-tellers and by ocular demonstration. Repairing, at certain hours, to either of the several pavilions that serve as school or playroom, they are met by a supposed native of the land the history, geography or customs of which are to be expounded.
While the teacher tells his story they sit
with their governesses in informal groups asking question whenever a passage isn't entirely clear to them. Here is one ex-ample for many; Wishing to speak of the northernmost nationalities, the teacher pro-duced three dolls. One represents a Lap-